For New York and Its Vicinity: Generally fair; winds shifting to

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 272.

FIRST NATIONAL TICKET. LEVERING AND JOHNSON TO LEAD

THE PROBIBITIONIST VOTERS. The Hend of the Ticket Is from Maryland

and the Tall from Illinois - The Milverites and Populists Bolt Because the Platform Is for Prohibition Solely. PITTSBURGH, May 28.-The Prohibitionist National Convention to-night nominated Joshua

Levering of Maryland for President and Hale Johnson of Illinois for Vice-President. They belong to the "narrow gauge" element of the party. The platform of the Convention is confined to the single issue of prohibition, all the "isms," such as free silver, woman's suffrage, and the rest being dropped. The Convention was in an uproar all day, and when the platform was adopted finally the free silverites and Populists arose and left the hall. About 200 delegates

One of the first acts of the Convention this morning was to send a telegram of sympathy to the Mayor of St. Louis. The women first had a hearing in favor of woman suffrage and other reforms advocated by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A committee of five ladies was appointed to consider these requests and report on them.

Dr. I. K. Funk of New York, Chairman of the

Committee on Platform, then reported the platform as agreed upon by the majority of the committee. The first six planks, denunciatory of the liquor traffic and proposing straight-out prohibition, he said, had been unanimously sdopted. The seventh plank, which declared that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, he said, had been adopt ed by only a small majority. The other planks upon which there was some division in the committee were: That all citizens should be pro tected in their right to one day's rest a week non-sectarian schools to be taught in the English language: election of President, Vice-President, and Senators directly by the people; liberal pensions; exclusion of pauper and crim inal immigrants; the naturalized citizen not to vote till a year after naturalization; favoring arbitration; inviting cooperation of all persons favoring these views.

When ex-Gov. St. John rose to present the minority report he was received with loud applause from the broad-gauge faction, which in creased as he read the minority money plank, as follows:

Resolved, That all money be issued by the Government only and without the intervention of any private citizen, corporation or banking institution. It should be based upon the wealth stability, and integrity of the nation, and be full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should be of sufficient volume to mee the demands of the legitimate business interests in this country and for the purpose of honestly liquidating all our outstanding obligations payable in coin. We demand the free and unitm ited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 without consulting any other nation."

The other points on which the minority asked action were: Preserving public lands from monopoly and speculation: Government control of railroads and telegraphs; favoring an income tax and imposing only such import duties as are necessary to secure equitable commercial relations with other nations: favoring the adoption of the initiative and referendum as a means of obtaining free expression of the popular will.

On the motion to make these recommendations part of the majority report the fight be-gan. The Indiana delegates demanded that the vote be taken by a call of States, and New York and Pennsylvania delegates to a sufficient number seconded this motion. The vote was then osition and resulted : Yeas, 310; nays, 492; so the the minority report a part of the majority re

The previous question was then ordered, and Gov. St. John was recognized to close the de hate amid a scene of much excitement. He explained that making the minority report a part of the majority report did not make the recommendation of that committee part of the platform; each plank could be voted upon sepately. The first five planks, relating to prohibitory legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic, were read and unanimously adopted. An ineffectual effort was made to table the sixth plank calling upon the churches to support the prohibition ticket at the polls When the woman suffrage plank was reached

the Convention took a recess until 2:30 P. M. At the afternoon session the Convention con sidered the free-silver plank proposed by the broad gauge faction. After three hours' hor debate, the free-silver plank was defeated by vote of 387 ayes to 427 noes. Two of the lowe delegation announced that they voted for the

vote of 187 ayes to 427 noes. Two of the lowa delegation announced that they voted for the plank under instruction and against their convictions. Five of the Michigan delegates under the leadership of Prof. Dickie, ex-Charman of the National Committee, disobeyed instructions of the National Committee, disobeyed instructions of the Convention and voted "no." The Chair declared the free-silver resolution lost, and, after the cheering and excitement which this announcement caused had unleted down, the Convention took up other parts of the platform against which there was no strong opposition. Before much progress had been made, Mr. Patton of Illinois precipitated a lively delate by opposing the non-sectarian school resolution, as being the work of the American Protective Association. He appealed to the Convention not to adopt anything which would prevent enlisting all good citizens to add them in fighting against the rum power. He proposed a substitute platform which omitted mention of every subject, woman suffrage included, except prohibition.

Gov. St. John, his voice showing great emotion, rose and said, as the single-plank men had been successful and had induced the Convention to dodge the greatest question of the ay, the single question, he was in favor of turning over the whole organization to them, and if they must have a single-plank platform he was inclined to think this was as good a one as could be had.

Meantime, Mrs. Helen Gougar and other women suffragists showed great excitement and demanded recognition to denounce "those cowardly men." Chalrman Stewart, addressing Mrs. Gougar, reminded her that there were 800 ether delegates in the Convention besides herself.

In a scene of intense contusion, the previous

Ardly men. Chairman Stewart, addressing Mrs. Gougar, reminded her that there were 800 ether delegates in the Convention besides herself.

In a scene of intense confusion, the previous question was ordered by a rising vote, and Mr. Patton's substitute was declared adopted and thus became the sole platform of the party.

The result seemed to take the broad gaugers completely by surprise, although it was intimated that an understanding hall been made between some of the leaders of the two factions that whichever side was successful on the sliver question should have its way as to the rest of the platform. The Western men, who favored the insertion of the Populist features recommended by the minority of the Platform Committee, fairly yelled themselves hoarse in declarations that the Prohibitionists were no longer a political party, but had become a mere temperance association.

The Chairman, pounding his gavel, in vain efforts to quiet the dia, shouted that Mr. Dickie of Michigan was recognized for the purpose of making a statement. That statement was not made, for Mr. Henry French of California, who was one of the lunumerable delegates standing on chairs and chamering to be heard, shouted:

"It is eminently properthat Mr. Dickie should be recognized, for the Prohibition party has been assassinated, and he is the assessin."

In the hubbut that followed this remark Mr. St. John came forward, and changing his reconsiderative vote by which it had been adopted. The narrow gauge men at once moved to hay this motion on the table, and by a rising vote his motion on the table, and by a rising vote he heard, and not side of the accommideration was declared adopted. A recess was taken at 0.54 and 15 M. and the broad-gauge men immediately went into caucus to consider their further plans.

About 300 delegates attended the broad-gauge ancus including sixty women. Various botter.

diately well into taken further plans,
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About 300 delegates attended the broad-gauge caucus, including sixty women. Various belting propositions were howled down.

As soon as the hight session of the Convention was called to reder the roll was called for nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Tuckerof Maryland nominated Joshua Levering of that State.

Elisha Kent Kane of Pennsylvania nominated ex-Gov. I. C. Hughes of Arizona, a former citizen of Philadelphia. He said that President Cleveland in the course of his grading tyrayay had sought to put down Gov. Hughes be-

cause he had esponsed the Prohibition interest and had put it in the front in Arizona. He read a telegram from thoy. Hughes intimating that he would accept the nomination and would stand with the party during the campaign, and that he was a political Prohibitionist without qualification.

No other sominations for President were made. Mr. Levering's nomination was seconded by Mr. Hipp of Illinois, Mr. Volney H. Cushing of Maryland, Mr. English of New York, and Mr. McClennan Brown of Oho, the latter in a most amusingly egotistical speech which restored the Convention to uproactions good humor: also by Mr. A. A. Stevens of Philadelphia, Mr. Williams of Rhode Island, and delegates from Delaware, teorgia, Tennesses, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and other States.

No one having seconded ex-Gov. Hughea's nomination, his name was withdrawn, and Mr. Joshua Levering of Haltimore was numinated by acclamation as the Prohibition standard Bearer.

With waving of flags and tumultuous demonstrations of applause the candidate was escorted to the platform and made an address of acceptance.

Soon after 11 P. M., when the National Com-

attains of applause the candidate was ecorted to the platform and made an address of acceptance.

Soon after 11 P. M., when the National Committee had possession of the floor and contributions to the campaign fund, headed by a number of \$500 checks from New York delegates, were pouring in, a tramping down the aisle to the left of the Chair announced the departure of the free-silver, women-suffrage, Populist "bolters," about 200 in number, who had secured a hall and were preparing to hold a meeting elsewhere, and very materially disturbed the proceedings of the Convention. At this moment Mrs. Boole of New York on behalf of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union, obtained permission to offer a resolution, and moved the reinsertion in the platform of the womans' suffrage plank, which had been stricken out by the substitute.

Contasion once more took possession of the meeting. A delegate from Colorado, standing on his chair and wildly gesticulating, declared that the substitute platform adopted insuited the decent men and the respectable women of the Convention, and had driven the veneral of

that the substitute plaiform adopted insulted the decent men and the respectable women of the Convention, and had driven the venerable chieftain St. John out of the ranks. Mrs. Boole subsequently changed the form of her resolution, making it simply a declaration and not a part of the platform, and in this shape it was accepted by the Chairman of the Com-mittee on Resolutions and adopted, with only a few dissentients.

it was accepted by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and adopted, with only a few dissentients.

Nominations for Vice-President then began. Capt. J. F. Cleghern of Wisconsin was named, but announced himself as disqualified, as he had been born in Canada. New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey named John Hipp of Illinois, who, though prominent among the free-silver men, had announced his intention of supporting a one-plank platform.

Mr. Hipp again repeated this declaration, but added that he did not think it would be wise or proper to nominate him at this time, and in his opinion the Illinois delegation concurred, and Mr. Hipp declined the nomination. Other candidates named were Edward Kendell of Cambridge, Massa, and Hale Johnson of Illinois.

The Convention nominated Mr. Johnson and at 12:30 A. M. adjourned sine die.

HANDICAPPED BY THE PRESIDENT His Silence on the Third Term an Inducy to

WASHINGTON, May 28. - Two members of President Cleveland's Cabinet have recently erved as a self-appointed committee to receive reports from agents sent to the various States to get the sentiment of the people on the finan-cial question, and incidentally to sound them on the third-term subject. The reports were very discouraging, and at a conference between the Cabinet officers, the travelling emissaries and some prominent Administration delegates there was some very plain talk.

Among other interesting information received, and which caused a good deal of sur-prise for the two Cabinet officers present, was the declaration that the President's ellence concerning his own ambition was a serious handlear to those who were trying to elect sound money delegates, particularly among the local politicians in all parts of the West and South, the men who managed ward and county conventions. They advised also that immediate and positive announcement on the part of the President that he did not desire and would not accept a third term might help the sound money element somewhat, although they feared it was too late to save it.

When it was suggested that the Cabinet offcers present should communicate the nature of this report to the President they exchanged significant glances, and one of them remarked apologotically that he would not feel at liberty to do so, as the President has never taken him into his confidence on this subject. In fact, he said that he had never heard the third-term question mentioned in Mr. Cleveland's presence. The other Cabinet officer suggested that such information could much more properly reach the President from outsiders than through members of his official family. Therefore no action vas taken.

M'ENERY ELECTED SENATOR. sliver Advocate.

New ORLEANS, May 28. After a struggle of two weeks the Logislature, in session at Bator Rouge, to-day nominated ex-Gov. S. D. McEnery for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Blanchard, his term beginning in March, 1897 The vote on the last ballot stood: McEnery, 68; Denegre, 66; required to nominate, 68. McEnery was the nominee of the Democratio caucus and Denegre was running as an Independent and received the support of the Republicans, Populists, and Independents.

The deadlock has existed since a week ago Monday. Yesterday Mr. Denegre received sixty-six votes, one less than enough to nominate. One member changed his vote to Denegre, nom inating him, but the Lieutenant-Governor refused to recognize him, and in spite of protest withdrew the Schate. Last night, when the defeat of the Democrats seemed assured. party caucus was held and an effort made to secure a straight-out Democrat for Senator Ex-Gov. McEnery was telegraped for as the only man who could beat the combine. He reached Baton Rouge late last night, accepted the Democratic leadership, was nominated this morning, and elected by exactly the vote re-

morning, and elected by exactly the vote required.

Gov. McEnery is a native of Tennessee, but has been a resident of Louisiana since childhood. He commanded a company in the Confederate army during the civil war. In 1872 he led the Democratic movement in north Louisiana, and was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1879 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor as a Bemocrat, and in 1881 succeeded to the tovernorship on the death of Gov. Wiltz. In 1884 he was slected Governor, serving until 1888, when he was appointed a Justice of the state Supreme Court. In 1892 he was again nominated for Governor, but defeated by M. J. Fostor, the anti-lottery candidate. He is still a member of the Supreme Court, and will serve there until he takes his seat as Senator.

Gov. McEnery is a Stalwart Democrat, an extreme party man, and believes in white supremacy. He is a silver man, upholding the doctrine of the free coinage of silver at Id to 1, and an opponent of protection. He is under no agreement and will go with his party cancasi on all questions. Mr. benegre, his defeated opponent, is an Independent Democrat, a sound-money man, and a protectionist.

TROUBLE FOR BISHOP POTTER Asked to Arbitrate the Divisibility of the

Solidarity of Labor. Bishop Potter and his Arbitration Board have seen asked to take another job in the way of arbitrating labor differences. This time he has been asked to settle the differences between Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 and Local Union No. 5 of the National Brotherhood of licetrical Workers. No. 3 is affiliated with the board of Waiking Delegates, and No. 5 is composed of men with became tired of repeated trikes when they were members of No. 3, and ormed an organization of their own affiliated with the national body. Several attempts have con made at arbitration by committees of the espective unions, but they proved failures.

Cable Car Runs Bown a Child,

A flexington avenue cable car ran down fouryear-old Harry Everhardt of 368 Third avenue as he was crossing the track at Twenty-seventh as he was the fight. A rear wheel of the car parsed overthe child's foot, crushing it. He was removed to Bellevus Hospital. Bartholo-new Meiville, the gripman of the car, was ar-

Anklets and knee caps. \$1.75. Silk shattle stockings, and shae caps at lowest prices; also made to order without extra charge. Ether's antery pade for latter use, for box. Biker's, 6th av., corner 22d st.—1456.

THIEF AT THE CUBAN FAIR. HE GETS AWAY WITH THE ORIG.

INAL CONSTITUTION. Manages to Cut the Valuable Parchment Out of Its Frame in the Booth Where It

Was on Exhibition 83,000 Reward for Its Return Indiana's Tars See the Fair, Between 6 and 8 o'clock last evening the orignal draft of the Cuban constitution was stolen from the booth in which it has been on exhibition at the fair in Madison Square Garden. It

is suspected that some Spanish sympathizer is guilty of the theft. The draft may have been taken, however, on account of its value, and Mr. B. J. Guerra has offered \$3,000 reward for It and no questions asked.

The stolen document was the original parch-

ment which was signed in Cuba the 14th of September, 1895, by the officers of the new Government. It was brought to this country in October by a young Cuban Lieutenant named Sanchez, who risked his life in the act. He did not dare to come on the larger boats, so he persuaded a man who had some sort of a small craft to bring him over, the persuading being done at the point of a pistol. The precious document was turned over to Mr. Tomas Estrada Palma, who has kept it carefully ever since. When the project of the Cuban-American Fair was broached Mr. Guerra said that the Constitution ought to be put on exhibition, but Mr. Palma objected. Mr. Guerra urged the matter, how-ever, and said that he himself would be responsible for the safe return of the document.

The parenment on which the constitution was written was about 24x30 inches. It was put behind glass in a large frame, and was hung in the booth of the Hijas de Cuba, or Daughters of Cuba. This booth is a good-sized cottage, in imitation of the one in which the constitution was signed. The back of it is directly against the first tier of boxes, and it so happens that one of the stairways is directly behind the spot where the constitution hung. There was no backing in the frame, the parchment being backing in the frame, the parchment being heid in place by a sheet of paper pasted over it. The person who committed the theft evidently approached the cottage by the stairway in the rear, cut the back wall, which is of heavy muslin, and helped himself to the piece of parchment, which was then almost within his grasp. There were two great slashes several feet long in the muslin and the frame was tipped to one side. The theft was committed after 6:05 o'clock P. M., for Miss Molina, who has charge of the booth, was there at that time and everything was all right. thing was all right.

When Mr. Guerra heard of the loss of the document for which he had made himself responsible he looked as if some one had struck him a blow.

"it's worth more than the rest of the fair put together," he said, "It should have been guarded every minute. I gave orders that it should be."

"It's worth more than the rest of the fair put together," he said. "It should have been guarded every minute. I gave orders that it should be."

The Captain of the troop or soldiers said that he had made the tour of the building at the close of the afternoon session, and had found nothing except a couple of boxes of cigars stowed away in one of the balconies. The case has been put into the hands of the police, and detectives are at work on it, but there is no clue as yet. It is thought that if it was taken simply on account of its value, the liberal reward offered will secure its return.

Aside from this unpleasant affair, the evening was full of cause for congratulation. The women's Congress, in particular, had an experience which put new life into it. The new life was very much needed. The congress has decidedly languished. At times there was nobody present but the people who were down on the programme for speeches or recitations or songs. This was a reason for making the programmes long in order to increase the number in the audience. Last evening the people who were to read and recite and sing were sitting in solemn conclave waiting for some one to come and pray. The congress is always opened with prayer. Prayer is an excellent thing, but it is to be feared that the good women of the congress lack faith, for their numbers have not been increased. The Chairman was bent on having prayer, nevertheless, so she was out hunting for some one who had a gift in that direction. In the mean time, down in the Garden, twenty-eight july tars from the good ship Indians were taking in the show. They are and drank and smoked everything they could get. They played the races on a green table in one corner, and they wen a nigger doil haby, which the biggest one of them carried tenderly on one arm all the evening. They were out to see the fair, every bit of it, and finally they caught sight of the first one of the Women's Congress:" "Up the Stairs to the Women's Congress: "To the Left for the Women's Congress: "To the Left for

"Ain't this here the way to the Women's Congress?"

"Yo-es."
"Yo-es."
"Well, that's what we're lookin' for! Come on boys!" and off they went.

When they got to the winding marble stairs they climbed them gayly, and most of them went on into the ante room at the top, but before they could all follow the head one was heard saying in agonized tenes.
"Clear the gangway, there! I want to get out!"
"What's the matter? Aln't they open yet?"
"Yes, they're open. I guess. But they scare me. Come on down stairs and let that Turk in bloomers bring me to life again."
After the reviving influences of the houri the tars felt better, and half an hour later they all climbed the stairs again and joined the congress, the largest delegation which has yet arrived. They listened with immense gravity to one whole aidress, and at every reference to home and country and glory and kindred subjects they applauded like a salvo of artillery. The Women's Congress was fairly electrified and has taken a new lease of life.

In the afternoom Mrs. Stetson, who comes from Caribou, Me., appeared at the Congress and gave a scene from "The Merchant of Ventce" to an audience of six women and two reporters. Mrs. Stetson was on her way from Caribou to the meeting of the National Federation of Women's Clubs at Louisville, but she became enamored of the congress at the Fair and hasn't been able to tear herself away.

The magic wishing chair was managed on a new principle last night. Hitherto it has been in a corner where no one could be induced to try its power. Some ingenious person put the chair on casters for last night, and a senorita would then push the chair un against a man's knees from the back, which would bring him down into the chair as if he had been knocked over the head. Then she would put out her hand and say:

"Ten cents for sixting in the wishing chair, lease!"

In the gypsy booth Theresa Vaughn and Queenis Vassar were the attractions. There

please!"
In the gypsy booth Theresa Vaughn and Queenie Vassar were the attractions. There was a whistleg woman Miss Lillian Randell, who rivalled Mrs. Shaw. The concert in the art gallery had a good programme, and at the women's congress Miss Bessie Beckwith was the star performer with her songs. To-night is wheelmen's night.

HAS SPAIN TAKEN A PRIZET

& Report that the Schooner Eureka with Cuban Supplies Has Hoen Seized.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 28. As announced in these despatches two weeks ago, the schooner Eureka left this port with a fillbustering expedition aboard and with a hold full of arms pedition aboard and with a hold full of arms and ammunition. The expedition has come to grief, and letters received here tell of the capture of the boat by the Spanish and the imprisonment of those on board.

Four men of the schooner's crew now in the Havana jail belong in Galveston. One of them, "Big John," sold crabs in the Central Market for years, and is well known among the fishermen. Another is altred to the name of Mitchell, who is well known in the Greek colony here. The third was a Greek and the fourth a Coban, whose names could not be learned this afternoon. They say in their letters that their condition is desperate. Just what efforts are being made to afford them some relief could not be learned.

Another Patriot Shot for the "Crime of Rebellton." HAVANA, May US. Juan Martin Benacer was

shot at Matanzas this morning for the "crime of rebellion." Col. Albert has had two engagements near Songo and Ti Arriba, in the Malauzas province, in which he silled twenty-seven insurgents, captured the enemy's camp, and destroyed over 100 houses. The troops had one Lieutenant killed and four solders wounded.

The insurgents yesterday blew up a freight train with dynamics near Tosca, in the Malauzas province, everturning the locomotive and the armored car, containing troops, and destroying several ordinary cars. No one was hurt,

In purity and strength pre-eminently supprior .- Adu

THE BELLIGEBENCY RESOLUTION.

Senators Consult the President and Learn that He Is Opposed to Its Passage, WASHINGTON, May 28 .- A special meeting of

the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs will be held on Saturday morning for the purpose of taking final action on the resolution of Senator Morgan, providing for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as beiligerents. Senators Sherman, Lodge, and Gray, the sub-committee having especial charge of the Cuban question, called on the President and Secretary Olpey today and learned from them the views of the Administration. The attitude of the President and Secretary of State will be communicated to

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the full committee at Saturday's meeting.

The members of the committee are disinclined. to talk about this visit to-day, as they profess to regard what was said as secret and confidential. It is learned, however, that the Administration is opposed to further action by Congress, as the President and Secretary Olney prefer to dispose of the Cuban question in their own way and in their own time. Senator Morgan, however, is showing the greatest vigor in pressing the committee to report hisresolution, and when this is done he will find a way to bring it to the attention of the Senate in such a manner that it cannot be avoided or side-tracked by the hand ful of pro-Spanish Senators,

The representatives of the Administration or the Foreign Relations Committee are throwing every obstacle in the way of a report, but it is not thought likely that they can postpone actien beyond the meeting of the committee or

Saturday.

The hostile attitude of the Administration to the Cuban cause and his desire that no more Cuban legislation shall be enacted at this session of Congress will be urged by Senator Morgan and all the other friends of Cuba in the Senate as an additional and powerful reason why the belligerency resolution should be passed by both Houses before adjournment.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE JUNIA. Letters from President Cisneros and Gen

Maceo to Delegate Palma. Two mails from Cuba libre were received resterday by the Cuban delegation, and the news they brought was very encouraging to the Junta. In one of his letters to Senor Estrada Palma, Senor Salvador Cisneros, the President of the republic, says under date of the 6th that he was at Navanjol, near the Camaguey line, and would meet Gen. Gomez the next day that they were preparing a banquet for two hundred persons in honor of Gen, Calixto Garcia, to be given at the Church of Sibanica, which the Spaniards had previously occupied as a fort, The abandonment of Sibanicu, Vista Hermosa Contranertse, and Yaguas, the President says, is the consequence of the insurgents attack on Sagua de Tanamo and Zanpa with artillery. He had received that day the news of a successful

Sagua de Tanamo and Zanpa with artillery. He had received that day the news of a successful attack by a Cuban column on a Spanish convoy from San Miguel de Nuevitas to Gualmaso.

Speaking of Mr. Chapleau, from Hoston, the chief of the Cuban artillery, Señor Gisneros enthusiastically praises him for his Gurago and intelligence. The President has good words also for the two other American artillerymen who went to Cuba in one of the last expeditions. The ammunition taken to Cuba by Col. Pena has been sent to Maximo Gomez, Major Sanchez Agramonte and Col. Alejandro Rodriguez going in charge of the convoy.

A new expedition of 1,000 men to join the forces operating in the west had been organized. They were all well armed and equipped and were to start on the 9th.

Under date of the 18th, Gen. Macco writes and highly praises the men who are in charge of sending arms to Cuba. If the Cubans continue their good work, he feels confident that the day of triumph is near at hand.

Official news has been received to the effect that Alberto de Cardenas was not drowned at the landing of the Hermine a, as reported before.

ITALIAN AVENGERS KILL.

Salvator Serro the Victim of a Fusitlade in a Brooklyn Saloon.

saloon of Joseph Catangare at 92 Union street, Brooklyn, last night was the scene of a flerce fight with revolvers between five Italians, It resulted in the killing of Salvator Serro 40 years old, a barber, of 260 Hamilton avenue, and the wounding of Giovanni Coscino, aged 40, his

assistant. About 9:15 o'clock, when Serro and Coseino were sitting in the back room of the saloon, three other Italians entered. Hostilities started without any formality, directly after one of the newcomers remarked in Italian, looking at the barber and his assistant:

"Which is the informer?" "There he is," said one of the first speaker's companions, pointing to Coseino. Like a flash the five men drew their revolvers, and for half

minute there was a fustliade. After the combatants had emptied their volvers they jumped at each other's throats When the proprietor and his bartender rushed o the room, which was filled with smoke, they saw the five men struggling on the floor in s heap of wrecked furniture. In the excitement the three strangers made their escape. The errified crowd in front of the saloon stood aside and gave the trio clear passage. The fugitives hada start of two or three blocks when the police arrived, and at an early hour this morn-

ing none of them had been arrested.

Serro and Coscino were found lying on the loor, the former unconscious and evidently mortally wounded, and the latter with a bullet round in his right arm. Serro died before the arrival of the ambulance surgeon. He had een shot through the body.

The police picked up six big revolvers in the saloon and a stiletto on the sidewalk. The three men who escaped are Antonio Cingotto, Vinenzo Biosido, and Nino Brushican, said that they live in Boston, and that they came from that city a few days aking vengeance on Cosino for informing on an Italian, recently accused of committing a murder in Boston. It is understood that they had no enmity against Serro, and that his killing

Serro had a five-chambered loaded revolver in his pocket when searched after the shooting, and he is supposed to have had another one which he used, and which was found on the floor with the others. Coscino, however, says that neither he or Serro did any of the shooting. From the condition of the ceiling and walls of the room, it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen shots were fired. Serro leaves a widow and two

TWO SCHOONERS SUNK.

One Fouled a North River Harge, the Other Hit an East River Steamer-No One Lost. The little two-masted schooner John M. Broomall, bound from Peekskill to Far Rock-

away with a cargo of gravel, fouled a coal barge of Weehawken at 2:30 of cock verterday morning and went down. There were three men on the Broomall, her skipper and owner, William R. Schaffer, Mate Peter Kelly, and Cool liam R. Schaffer, Mate Feter way, was John Dalton. They climbed into the rigging and were taken off and landed at Holsaken by a dory from a barge anchored in the neighborhood. Burn, the skipter's built pap, was drowned. The schoener drifted down the river and touched battom in the channel north-

drowned. The schooler drifted down the river and touched betom in the channel north-east of Governor's Island.

More than a thousand bushels of seed dysters intended for Jamaica Bay, the deck cargo of the schooler lientistia of Bridginori, were spilled in the keat filver opposite Pike street yesterday morning when the schooler collider with the Natineg State. Cant. Henry A. Van Wickler, his brother Charles, the match his sons, John and Richard, and Charles heinhardt were absard the Henristia. All but Capi. Van Wickler chambered aboard the steamboat. The skipper jumped into the schooler's yawi, towing astern, out the painter, and Islands at Fulton Market sier. The Nuthing State proceeded untilitied.

The submerged Henrietts drifted down in front of the Fulton Ferry silp and blocked the entrance to both silm. The superintendent at the forryhouse hired a tug and managed to drag the schooler in the foot of Washington street, Brooklyn, where he mads her fast to the pier and set a red light on her.

Burnett's Extract of Vanille.

JASPER WINS HIS FIGHT.

RE-ELECTED CITY SUPERINTEND. ENT OF SCHOOLS FOR SIX YEARS.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins Refused to Permit the Consideration of His Name, and Jasper was Opposed Only by Gilbert of St, Paul-Won by Six Votes

John Jasper, the present City Superintendent of Schools, was reelected to that office for a term of six years at the adjourned meeting of the Board of School Commissioners yesterday afternoon. He received a majority of six votes over his only competitor, Charles B. Gilbert, the Superintendent of Schools in St. Paul, Minn, Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, the President of Johns Hopkins University, whose name was prac-tically the only one mentioned in the campaign against Mr. Jasper, wrote a letter on Wednesday to Commissioner Peaslee in which he post tively declined to allow the use of his name as candidate for the place.

The Board met at & o'clock and took up the routine business. It was nearly 5 o'clock when President Maciay announced that the Board would proceed to the election. Commissioner Peasice, who has been one of the leaders of the Gilman party, then said that he was obliged to withdraw Dr. Gilman's name, which he had presented a week ago, as that gentleman had positively refused to allow it to be used. Dr. Peasles read this letter which he had received from Dr. Gliman on Wednesday afternoon:

presented a week ago, as that gentleman had positively refused to allow it to be used. Dr. Peaslee read this letter which he had received from Dr. Gilman on Wednesday afternoon:

"On Monday of last week, May 18, I received a friendly, unofficial request that I would allow my name to be presented to the consideration of the Board of Education in the city of New York for the office of Superintendent of Schools. The suggestion took me by surprise, but it was presented in such a way that I did not see how I could say no. It was made apparent to me that the position referred to is to-day one of the most important positions, if not the most important in American education. I think so, and for these reasons:

"The great city, soon to be the Greater New York, with its enormous outlays for schools, has secured through the influence of a committee of one hundred representative citizens, a new law permitting, in many respects, the reorganization of its system of public instruction. An opportunity like this for the introduction of modern methods, adapted to the requirements of all classes in the community has uever, so far as I am aware, occurred before. I should consider its a privilege and an honor to take a responsible part in a work of such magnitude and of such far-reaching influences, for surely the improvement of schools in the metropolis would be for the advantage of the devoted to the advancement of education could not be directed to a nobler object. "Among the problems that are now of paramount interest is the permanent separation of the public school system from the influences of parties, sects, and personal preferments. Again there is the world-wide question of our times: How can old methods of instruction be improved and the training of the sye and hand be secured without the neglectof the principage. How may morality and patriotism be promoted in schools that are governed by local self-government and are free from the coutrol of all religious bodies? How may have a deciment as constitute the population of a c

" BALTIMORE, Md., May 26, '90.

After the reading of this letter, Commissioner Van Arsdale moved that the Board proceed at nce to the election of a city superintendent. Commissioner Hubbell moved as a substitute that the President appoint a committee of five to select a man or men suitable for the place, the committee to report at a future meeting of the Board. He pointed out that only one man besides Dr. Gilman had been considered in rela-tion to the office, and that time should be allowed for a complete investigation, as the office needed the best man who could be obtained.

Commissioner Van Arsdale said that Mr. Jas-per's opponents had adopted methods in their campaign which he, as a product of the public schools, regarded as contemptible. Jasper was schools, regarded as contemptible. Jasper was all right, and he was opposed to turning out old and faithful servants and to fishing around to get some one to take their places. Commissioner Pretriss said that the opponents of Mr. Jasper simply wanted time to find a candidate. Then the Roard voted down the substitute, 11 to 9, and the election was had.

Mr. Jasper was put in nomination by Mr. Strauss, who tracen Jasper's history in the schools, and ended by urging the board to elect him.

schools, and ended by arging the Board to elect him.

Mr. Hubbell then nominated Charles B. Gil, bert, the superintendent of the St. Paul schools He read letters recommending Mr. Gilbort from twenty or more well-known educators, and as many from State officers. Commissioner Mack seconded this nomination, and said that he noticed a disposition on the part of some to nullify the new law by putting the old officers back to enforce it. This aroused Mr. Beneville, who declared that he had been insolted and wanted Mr. Mack called to order. President Mackay overruled him, and after a few moments Mr. Mack finished his speech.

Then the vote was taken. Twenty ballots were cast. Thirteen were for Jasper, six for Gilbert, and one was blank. When the vote was announced the Jasper adherents cheered and stamped for several minutes. When the succession of the Superintendent's salary be fixed at \$7.500 a year. This is the amount Jasper has received heretofore. The motion was carried, and then the meeting adjourned.

ELEVATED ROAD EXTENSION.

Gould and Sage See the Mayor Again-Suttefactory Talk, Strong Says.

George J. Gould and Russell Sage called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and were with him in his private office for an hour and a half. When they came out, Mayor Strong said: "It was the most satisfactory talk we have had yet. I do not care to discuss the situation, though, just now, for I am to have another talk with the gentlemen next Monday. After that there will be no secrecy, for I propose to turn there will be no secreey, for I propose to turn the whole matter over to the Rapid Transit Commissioners for their consideration." Mr. footh said: "Our talk with Mayor Strong was entirely informal and merely preliminary to what is to follow. We will have a meeting of our special committee of three to-morrow." Mr rage said: "We talked over the situation in a general way and exchanged views. The

Mr Sage said: We talked over the situation in a general way and each anged views. The Mayor and what he would have see done and that he wanted to have further talks with some people in the upper part of the city who are interested in having rapid transit. He also wanted to communicate with the lapid Transit Commitscentre. I took him that we were willing to put to the construction of the needed lines if we could accure a water of damages to properly along the routes. The expense of building a surface read is trilling command with the elevated railroads, that cost \$1,000,000 a mile to build and equip."

Manhattan Beach.

Control of John March 18, 187 Mr. 1982 John 19

MARY BLOCK'S PERILOUS RIDE. ST. LOUIS'S SCOURGE. Gien Ridge, N. J.

Three-year-old Henry Bloch, son of Leopold Bloch, a butcher of Bloomfield, N. J., wandered down to the railroad station vesterday morning a few minutes before 10 o'clock and climbed on the second step of a train bound for Montclair. Persons on the platform did not notice the child until the train had started, and then it was too late to snatch him from his perflous place. He was sitting on the second step with his feet on the bottom one, and was not holding either

hand rail. When the train neared Glen Ridge, Brakeman George Hass stepped out on the rear platform, and, catching the little one by the back of his dress, lifted him to the platform. The boy was sent home to his parents on the next train. They were waiting in the station for news of him, having telegraphed along the line and

HOW MEIZER ESCAPED DEATH.

Caught by a Whirting Shaft, He Silps Out RAHWAY, May 28. Henry Meizer, who works n a music box factory in this city, lost his

clothing this afternoon while he was putting up some piping near the main shaft. He was on a ladder with his back toward the end of the shaft, which was whirling at a rapid rate. The shaft caught his blouse, twisting it and his shirt and lifting him from the ladder toward the ceiling. He tore open the neckbands of his blouse and shirt, and as the garments with a portion of his trousers were torn from his person and wound up on the shaft, he dropped to the floor, receiving two bad cuts.

THE ROENTGEN PROCESS. Observing the Brain and the Action of the

Lungs and Heart. BERLIN, May 28.-The General Electrical Sodety announce that an improvement has been made in the Roentgen process that enables the interior of the head, the larynx, and the action of the lungs and the heart to be observed on a

THE METEOR SAFE. Emperor William's Rucing Cutter Arrives

Cowes, May 28.-The new racing cutter Meteor, recently constructed by the Hendersons for the German Emperor, which was abandoned at sea in a storm yesterday by the tug which was towing her from Plymouth for this port, arrived here safely to-day.

SUICIDE CHEATED PAWN SHOPS. He Pawned Baxter Street Clothes for

More Than He Paid for Them. Louis Herrmann, a Danish furrier, 40 years old, who lived at 605 East Thirteenth street, committed suicide at his home yesterday by stranging himself. He had been out of work since Christmas. Since that time, instead of searching for employment, he used to spend for drink what little money he made by a scheme which he had for cheating pawn shops.

Herrmann used to go down to Baxter street and buy the garments he could get there for the least money. After cleaning and repairing them he would take them to pawn shops and pledge them for more money than he paid for them. He got enough meney out of the pawn shops on Wednesday to get drunk with. He returned home in the afternoon without a cent in his pocket. His wife asked him if he could not get some bread for the baby. "Give it water." he said. "That will fill its stomach as well as bread." "It will fill its atomach as well as bread him he said: "I guess I will go and commit suicide." At 5 o'clock yesterday morning when he got out of bed he said something to his wife about going to better himself. Going to the next room, he strangled himself with a clothes line. and buy the garments he could get there for

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.

Miss Coron Couldn't Become a Sister of Charity and Killed Herself. NEW ORLEANS, May 28.-Miss Ada Coron, aged 19, committed suicide to-day in the Church of the Immaculate Conception by swallowing a bottle of carbolic acid. She was praying when she fell forward from a pew. One of the priests ambition was to become a sister of charity, but admission to the order was refused to her in Brooklyn and again in New Orleans, because she was found to have consumption. This preyed on her mind, and her suicide was the re-sult.

MRS. ROSENFELD IN A HOSPITAL. Heroic Treatment Required to Save the

Patient's Life. Mrs. Rosenfeld, the wife of Composer Monroe H. Rosenfeld, who has now been in an almost unconscious condition for seventeen days, was last night removed in a private ambulance from her home, at 154 Jay street, Brooklyn, to the New York Hospital. Drs. Noss, Stone, O'Grady, and Dixon held a consultation early in the day

and Dixon held a consultation early in the day and decided that herole treatment was necesary to save the patient's life.

The New York Hospital was selected, as Dr. A. H. Ball, one of the members of the medical staff, has had considerable experience in such cases. He will probably perform the operation determined upon to-day.

Mrs. Rosenfeld's condition was more alarming yesterday than at any time during her illness, her pulse being 123 and the temperature 103.3-5. She was practically unconscious when being carried to the ambulance has night, but at the same time was evidently slightly susceptible to sounds.

ESCAPED FROM SING SING. Burgiar John Keenan Had Served Nearly

Haif His Term. Sing Sing, May 28. John Keenan, who is serving a sentence of cleven years and six months for burglary in the first degree, escaped

from the prison here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald. in New York city, and was received at the in New York City, and was received at the prison on Dec. 22, 1890. The following description of Keenan was sent but by Warden Sage: Age 27, height 5 feet 6½ inches, complexion light, weight 140 pounds, initials "S.t." on right forearm. The Warden has also offered right forearm. The Warden ha reward of \$50 for his capture.

A Cochia Rooster Wrecks a Bleycle.

A cochin rooster was lording it over a flock of nens in Mill street, at Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, when George L. Mitchell and Harry Ackerman of Jersey City came down the hill Ackerman of Jersey City came down the fill from Soho on a tandem bicycle. The hens scurried in every direction, but the recent stood his ground. The front wheel of the bloycle struck him and the two riders found themselves lying on the fragments of the wheel in the road and the deal rocater tangled up in the wroad and the deal rocater tangled up in the wro spokes. Mitchell was unconscious when he was picked up and Ackerman had a disbeated knee can. Mitchell was carried into a saloun, where he recovered his senses. Besties a lot of bruises and soyatches his left ankie was sprained.

Mr. Louis V. Beil Ill Near Paris.

The news that Mr. Louis V. Bell, the well known stock broker, and a member of an old New York family, is now living near Paris in seclusion under the skilled treatment of French physicians, will be a surprise to his many physicians, will be a surprise to his many ritends in this city who have regretted the misfortunes that have within a short time befallen a family that only a few years ago was popular and conspictions in society. Encouraging respects of Mr. Beil's condition come from Paris, where it is hoped by his physician that his naturally vigorous constitution will enable him to recover from the mained which at present enforces such strict retirement.

Bid Louis Stork Poison Himselft Louis Stork, 79 years old, of 151 South street,

A. M. yesterday on the sidewalk on Columbia a venue near Thorne struct. A letter addressed to his sister was found in Stork's pecket. He wrote to her that he was tired of the his mind to end it. It is believed that he committed suicide by possoning himself. He was a lithographer, but did not work steadily.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

400 or 500 Dead and 1,500 Hurt In and Near the City.

MILLIONS SWEPT AWAY.

Death, Ruin, and Wreck in Two Cities and Along the River.

Bead Bodies Dug from Wreckage by the Bozon and the Score A Whole Dietrict of 720 Blocks Beaten with the Fintl of the Storm-Shanty Boats Crashed and Spitstered by the Dozen and a Hundred of Their Occupants Now Counted with the Dead-Iron Trolley Poles Bent Bown to the Ground as if This Copper Wire A Water Pront Heaped with Ruins Where the Great Railway and River Warehouses Once Stood - Desolation on Every Hand-The Path of the Storm-Reports from Outlying Towns-Were 80 Children Killed in Draket-Ro-

publican Convention May Be Postponed. St. Louis. May 28. There may not be the 1,000 victims, at first reported, of the great tornado that struck this city last evening, but the killed will number 300 surely, and there are many indications that the list will be greater than this by more than 200.

Bodles are taken almost hourly from demolished structures by twos, threes, and in some instances by dozens, and the end does not seem to be at hand.

It may be that the exact number of people who perished in the tornado will never be known. Though damage of an enormous extent was done to the city of St. Louis, East St. Louis was the greater | sufferer. It was practically cut in twain, and the dead and dying number fully 200. One hundred and seventy-five dead were counted at 11 o'clock this morning, and the list has been growing all day with appalling swiftness.

One who has never been in a tornado cannot conceive of the amount of property that has been destroyed, not only ruined for the purpose for which it had been used, but for every other legitimate purpose.

The river front of East St. Louis was lined for more than a mile with great warehouses and freight sheds, filled with the products of the South and West, awaiting transportation to the East, and beside them were hundreds of freight cars waiting to be loaded. This morning a long, dreary tangle of cara,

merchandise, débris of all kinds, and in some places clean, fresh-turned ground were all that had been left to mark the spots where vesterday afternoon there was the bustle of industry. The freight sheds are simply so much useless wreckage; there is hardly a sound timber or a whole board anywhere. The brick structures now lie in ugly heaps; even the mortar was torn

from the bricks. Beams, boards, parts of floors, office furniture, long-treasured records, telephones, and telegraph instruments lie in composite heaps that little resemble what was but twenty-four hours before a great business centre.

Here and there one sees a deep hole in the

mass. An onlooker volunteers the information that the body of the shipping clerk was found That great well that seems to have been dug down into a mass of mortar, bricks, beams, and flooring marks the spot where two or three other dead bodies were taken out, some so mangled as to be unrecognizable but for

some bit of personal belonging that an anxious friend or relative may identify. Over there is a modest heap of tangled and broken building material. It is a more splinter plie compared with the immense heaps of the crushed freight houses, but it was the home of a family of seven. Five were dead this morning when the ruins were searched and the other two caunot be

dred feet away, and plunged in, or perhaps the force of the wind dashed them bodily into some obstruction and they now lie among the unknown dead at the Morgue. In the tangled wreckage of the freight houses

one sees the broken and splintered bodies of

found. They may have rushed madly to the river bank, scarcely a hun-

freight cars. Where the trucks are, nobody can say. Cars were taken bodily into the air and dashed into others which had stood 150 feet away. Here and there between the yard tracks are deep ponds, and car roofs dot their surfaces, In the driveways, formerly open, are horseless trucks, some loaded and others half loaded. The drivers of many of these trucks are in the Morgue; some are dying at home; others were not even scratched by the hall of heavy splinters, bricks, and freight that rained upon them. If one wants to know what became of the porses, he has only to glance at the big pond.

They float on the surface, singly and in pairs. East St. Louis has a rent through the centre of its populous district; that rent is marked with the blood of scores of her people. The report that the dead of that district number 174 does not tell the whole truth, for there are many buildings that have lain as they fell, and there is no doubt that many human beings lie in the broken brick and timber. Willing hands are rescuing the bodies, but there is a vast task before the workers, and it may be days before half the

bodies that are buried will be recovered The work is being rushed, for the day has been hot and suitry, and the dead must be buried to save the living from a pestilence. The finding of a single body excites no particular comment now. It takes a group of four or five to interest the great throngs of people who are trooping up and down on both sides of the river seeking for sights, and in many cases for plunder, for, in spite of the police, thieven are very

The force of the tornado struck East St. Louis at about the end of the Eads bridge, and the approach to this bridge and a few contiguous streets were lined with houses of an ordinary

class and with salouns and small stores. Nothing but smashed and splintered wood and furniture remains of these structures and their contents. Most of them were blown into the ravine, one on each side of the approach, and there is in these guilles a great mass of wreckage that is being searched for the

frame hotel that was struck fully and fairly by

was twisted to fragments. Many person-were taken out dead before the fire reached them. Near by was a large mill. it burned, and it was the furious flames from

tion of East St. Listie. Aside from a few small fires the town was saved from further scourging by flames.

numerous and diligent.

Near the cast approach was a large four-story the storm. Annes only remain, for the hotel took fire as it

these two buildings that gave rise to the report last night that fire was completing the destruc-

Upper Broadway was razed, and the list of